



# VETERANS DAY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 11



## VETERANS DAY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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Dear Principal:

I am pleased to provide this Veterans Day 2000 teacher resource guide for use in your school. I have also enclosed this year's Veterans Day poster, which was designed by Colin Fullam, a twelfth grade student from Sayville High School in Sayville, New York, the winner of the Veterans Day 2000 High School Poster Contest. All of the winning state entries can be found on the Internet at

<http://www.va.gov.pubaff/vetsday/index.htm>.

Fifty years ago today, less than five years after the end of World War II, thousands of young Americans were engaged in combat in Korea. Twenty-five years ago, America's involvement in Vietnam had just ended, and ten years ago today, the men and women of America's Armed Forces were deploying to Southwest Asia to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. Throughout America's history, our GIs have answered the call to defend freedom wherever it has been threatened. Those brave Americans are the national treasures we call "veterans."

I ask that you recognize America's nearly 25 million living veterans with classroom lessons, patriotic assemblies or other suitable activities during the week preceding Veterans Day, November 11. A number of possible activities are listed in this resource guide. Please feel free to reproduce the guide or to download it from our Veterans Day web pages. Additional posters may also be downloaded and reproduced.

Thank you in advance for making the first Veterans Day of the 21st century a meaningful and memorable experience for your students.

Sincerely,

Hershel W. Gober  
Acting Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Enclosures



Veterans Day is a day to remember and recognize the millions of Americans, past and present, whose military service has kept our nation safe and strong, and whose sacrifices have helped preserve the freedoms we enjoy today.

The Veterans Day National Committee has prepared this resource guide to encourage and assist educators interested in conducting Veterans Day classroom activities. It is our sincere hope that, through such activities, America's youth will gain a fuller appreciation for Thomas Jefferson's observation that "The price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

### Veterans Day National Committee

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## **HISTORY OF VETERANS DAY**

### ***“A Soldier Known But to God”***

In 1921, an American soldier—his name “known but to God”—was buried on a Virginia hillside overlooking the Potomac River and the city of Washington, DC. The burial site of this unknown World War I soldier in Arlington National Cemetery symbolized dignity and reverence for America’s veterans.

Similar ceremonies occurred earlier in England and France, where an “unknown soldier” was buried in each nation’s highest place of honor (in England, Westminster Abbey; in France, the Arc de Triomphe).

These memorial gestures all took place on November 11, giving universal recognition to the celebrated ending of World War I hostilities at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918 (the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month). The day became known as “Armistice Day.”

Armistice Day officially received its name in America in 1926 through a Congressional resolution. It became a national holiday 12 years later by similar Congressional action.

If the idealistic hope had been realized that World War I was “the War to end all wars,” November 11 might still be called Armistice Day. But shortly after the holiday was proclaimed, World War II broke out in Europe and shattered that dream. Of the 16 million Americans who served in the armed forces during World War II, more than 400,000 died.

### ***“To Honor Veterans of All Wars”***

Raymond Weeks of Birmingham, Ala., organized a "Veterans Day" parade for that city on November 11, 1947, to honor all of America's veterans for their loyal service. Later, U.S. Representative Edward H. Rees of Kansas proposed legislation changing Armistice Day to Veterans Day to honor all those who have served America in all wars.

In 1954, President Eisenhower signed the bill proclaiming November 11 as Veterans Day, and called upon Americans everywhere to rededicate themselves to the cause of peace. He issued a Presidential Order directing the head of the Veterans Administration, now the Department of Veterans Affairs, to form a Veterans Day National Committee to organize and oversee the national observance of Veterans Day.

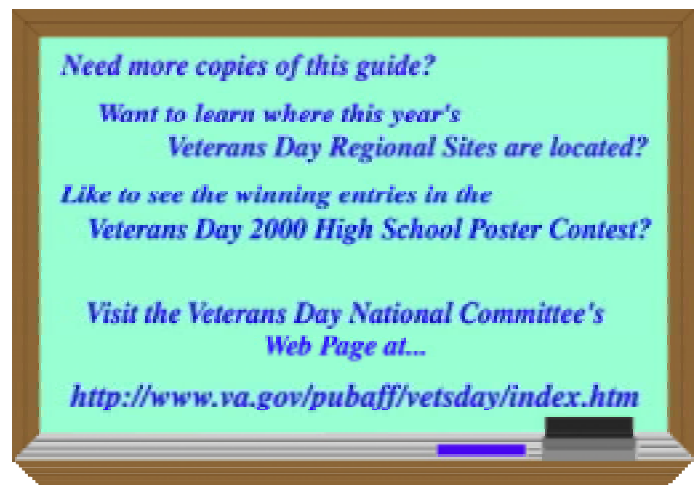
In 1968, Congress moved Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. However, it became apparent that the November 11 date was a matter of historic and patriotic significance to a great many Americans. As a result, Congress formally returned the observance of Veterans Day to its traditional date in 1978.

### ***“Veterans Day Observance”***

The National Veterans Day Ceremony is held each year on November 11 at Arlington National Cemetery. At 11 a.m., a color guard made up of members from each of the military services honors America's war dead by executing “Present Arms” at the Tomb of the Unknowns. The President or his

representative places a wreath and a bugler sounds “taps.” The balance of the ceremony, including an impressive "Parade of Flags," takes place inside the Memorial Amphitheater.

In addition to planning and coordinating the National Veterans Day Ceremony, the Veterans Day National Committee supports a number of Veterans Day Regional Sites. These sites conduct Veterans Day celebrations that provide excellent examples for other communities to follow. The Committee encourages state and local communities to hold their own Veterans Day ceremonies as well.



## SUGGESTED VETERANS DAY PROGRAMS

Veterans Day is an excellent occasion for schools and local communities to produce a variety of meaningful cooperative programs. Participation by veterans organizations and other patriotic groups can enhance many of the activities suggested in this guide.

### 1. Veterans Day Ceremony

Depending on the facilities available, an indoor assembly program can provide a most meaningful tribute to Veterans Day. The scope of such a program may be large enough to permit invitations to the community at large. This ceremony outline represents a typical one-hour program.

***Prelude and Posting of Colors*** — As the audience enters to be seated, a school or community musical organization may offer several appropriate selections. A procession and posting of the Nation's colors (the American Flag) is always a stirring event. Local veterans service organizations often participate in such programs with their impressive array of military banners and American flags.

***Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and Singing of the National Anthem*** — The program chairperson, school principal or student body president should invite the audience to stand and join in the Pledge of Allegiance and singing of the National Anthem.

***Introductory Remarks*** — Brief introductory remarks set the tone for the program. The following remarks may be used or, if desired, the President's Veterans Day Proclamation, which the White House posts on the Internet shortly before Veterans Day at <http://www.whitehouse.gov>, may be read.

*When Francis Scott Key wrote the “Star Spangled Banner” almost 200 years ago, he called America, “the land of the free and the home of the brave.” Those words are as true today as they were then.*

*Throughout this Nation's history, America's soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and coastguardsmen have bravely answered the call to defend our freedom, to aid our friends and allies, and to turn back aggressors.*

*We can never fully repay our debt of gratitude to the more than 650,000 American servicemembers who died in battle or the 1.4 million who were wounded. We can, however, recognize and thank the more than 24 million veterans still living today.*

*These words are inscribed on the Korean War Memorial in Washington, DC:*

*“Our nation honors her sons and daughters who answered the call to defend a country they never knew and a people they never met.”*

*Those words apply equally to many of our World War I, World War II, Vietnam War and Gulf War veterans as well. They apply to today’s active duty servicemembers – tomorrow’s veterans – who are helping to maintain peace throughout the world.*

*Today, it is our privilege to say “thank you” to all of America’s veterans, to let them know that we appreciate them for their service and honor them for their sacrifices.*

*The price of freedom is high. We cannot afford to forget those willing to pay it. Today, we celebrate America’s veterans for keeping this Nation “the land of the free and the home of the brave.”*

***Special Musical Selection*** — A band or choral group should offer one of the more impressive patriotic selections available.

***Introduction of Guests*** — Dignitaries selected as special guests may include local government officials, school alumni with distinguished military service, veterans from the community who represent different periods of service and faculty members who are veterans.

***Principal Speaker*** — Your principal speaker should be invited far enough in advance to allow adequate preparation for your program.

***Student Essay or Reading*** — In school programs, student body participation may be increased by including in the program various presentations by individual pupils. Selected essays from school-wide competition may be offered by the student-author. A reading of a well-known patriotic address by an American President or famous military hero by a talented student can be effective. There are a number of published musicals/narratives which could add greatly to your program.

***Moment of Silence, Taps*** — While Veterans Day is primarily a tribute to America’s living veterans, and should be observed more as a celebration than as a somber remembrance, it is always appropriate to include a moment of respect for those who gave their lives for their country. The signing of the World War I Armistice took place in a railway coach near the battle zone in France. The bugles sounded “cease firing” and the hostilities ended, marking a most significant moment in world history. Although 11 a.m. remains a traditional hour for this type of tribute, a moment of silence is appropriate at any point in the program. This may be followed by a rendition of “Taps.”

***Closing*** — The Master of Ceremonies announces "Retire the Colors." Accompanied by appropriate music, such as a John Philip Sousa march, the colors are paraded out of the assembly area, concluding the ceremony.

## ***2. Flag-Raising Ceremony***

Weather permitting, outdoor flag-raising ceremonies permit group participation in an event that is often performed without notice. Such a ceremony, although brief, should include the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of the National Anthem. A special guest may be invited to participate.

## ***3. Musical Programs***

Veterans Day offers an excellent opportunity for school or community musical organizations to display their talents. A midday concert at the school or at a central location in the community may be especially dedicated to Veterans Day. An innovative program might include selections known to have been popular during America's wars.

## ***4. Poster Contest***

The creative talents of students can be encouraged through participation in a school-wide Veterans Day poster contest. Winners should be appropriately recognized and awarded certificates. Local newspapers should be invited to photograph the winning entries.

## ***5. School Newspaper Activities***

Veterans Day stories can be featured in school publications. Publish a roster of faculty members who are veterans. Describe Veterans Day activities being held in classrooms throughout the school.

## ***6. Library Activities***

School or community libraries can prepare lists of recommended reading material suitable for Veterans Day. An appropriate display of book jackets or a special shelf containing selected publications can be used to call attention to the project.

## ***7. Plays and Skits***

A short dramatic scene can make Veterans Day meaningful for students by providing an opportunity to perform historical research and use creativity to express their feelings about veterans.

## ***8. Football Games***

Veterans Day is observed at the time of year when schools and clubs are engaged in football competition. The presentation of the colors and playing of the National Anthem may be keyed to Veterans Day by an appropriate public address announcement. Halftime presentations by school bands afford an ideal opportunity to offer special patriotic selections and marching routines. Card section displays also may be used to visually recognize Veterans Day.

## ***9. School Cafeteria Activities***

Patriotic decorations in school dining areas add a colorful reminder of Veterans Day. Create special menu items such as decorated cupcakes or cookies.

## ***10. Patriotic Groups***

Local veterans, historical or other patriotic organizations may enliven Veterans Day programs by providing period-uniformed flag bearers, fife and drum corps, and other marching and musical units. These organizations may also provide speakers with unique military experiences to share.



## 11. The Department of Veterans Affairs

Local VA facilities — medical centers, regional benefits offices and national cemeteries — can serve as sources of information and speakers for Veterans Day programs. They can also provide contact with local veterans service organizations and arrange visits, tours and other special programs for students. To contact your local VA facilities, look under Department of Veterans Affairs in the Federal Government listings in the local telephone directory.

## 12. Classroom Activities

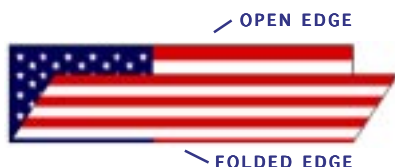
Veterans Day themes can be included in writing assignments. First-person accounts of military service of a relative or friend can help develop narrative skills. Assign students to investigate the various benefits offered to veterans by government agencies. Write about veterans who are receiving educational benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. Describe various veterans memorials which may be located nearby.

The colorful and varied uniforms worn by members of the armed forces throughout our history offer students of all ages ideal subjects to draw and paint. Elementary-school children enjoy opportunities to create and exhibit costume items. Making colored construction paper hats representing various military eras is a modest and effective way of interesting pupils in Veterans Day subjects. The official emblems and seals of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard can be portrayed by students in a variety of methods, such as mosaics, applique, decoupage, as well as the traditional painting and drawing approaches.

Ask students to research and list all their known relatives who served in the Armed Forces. Since more than 30 percent of the United States population is comprised of veterans, their dependents and survivors, most students should be able to contribute something.

The suggestions in this booklet do not, of course, cover all the possible commemorative activities Veterans Day inspires.

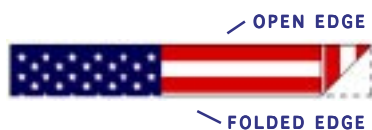
## CORRECT METHOD OF FOLDING THE UNITED STATES FLAG



(a) Fold the lower striped section of the flag over the blue field.



(b) Folded edge is then folded over to meet the open edge.



(c) A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.



(d) Outer point is then turned inward parallel with the open edge to form a second triangle.



(e) Triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in the triangular shape with only the blue field visible.

## America's Wars



### AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1775 - 1783)

Total Servicemembers.....184,000 to 250,000  
Battle Deaths.....4,435  
Non-mortal Woundings.....6,188



### WAR OF 1812 (1812 - 1815)

Total Servicemembers.....286,730  
Battle Deaths.....2,260  
Non-mortal Woundings.....4,505



### INDIAN WARS (Approx. 1817 - 1898)

Total Servicemembers.....106,000\*  
Battle Deaths.....1,000\*



### MEXICAN WAR (1846 - 1848)

Total Servicemembers.....78,718  
Battle Deaths.....1,733  
Other Deaths in Service.....11,550  
Non-mortal Woundings.....4,152



### CIVIL WAR (1861 - 1865)

Total Servicemembers (Union).....2,213,363  
Battle Deaths (Union).....140,414  
Other Deaths in Service (Union).....224,097  
Non-mortal Woundings (Union).....281,881  
Total Servicemembers (Confederate).....600,000 to 1,500,000  
Battle Deaths (Confederate).....74,524  
Other Deaths in Service (Confederate).....59,297\*\*  
Non-mortal Woundings (Confederate).....unknown



### SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR (1898 - 1902)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide).....306,760  
Battle Deaths.....385  
Other Deaths in Service.....2,061  
Non-mortal Woundings.....1,662



## America's Wars



### WORLD WAR I (1917 - 1918)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide).....	4,734,991
Battle Deaths.....	53,402
Other Deaths in Service.....	63,114
Non-mortal Woundings.....	204,002
Living Veterans.....	2,416



### WORLD WAR II (1940 - 1945)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide).....	16,112,566
Battle Deaths.....	291,557
Other Deaths in Service.....	113,842
Non-mortal Woundings.....	671,846
Living Veterans.....	5,559,489



### KOREAN WAR (1950 - 1953)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide).....	5,720,000
Battle Deaths.....	33,686
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	2,830
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	17,730
Non-mortal Woundings.....	103,284
Living Veterans.....	3,945,801



### VIETNAM WAR (1964 - 1975)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide).....	9,200,000
Battle Deaths.....	47,410
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	10,788
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	est. 32,000
Non-mortal Woundings.....	153,303
Living Veterans.....	8,055,023



### GULF WAR (1990 - 1991)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide).....	2,322,332
Battle Deaths.....	148
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	235
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	914
Non-mortal Woundings.....	467
Living Veterans.....	1,753,530*

### AMERICA'S WARS TOTAL

(America's Wars Figures are through July 1, 2000)

Military Service During Time of War .....	41,865,460 to 42,831,460
Battle Deaths.....	650,954
Other Deaths (in Theater).....	13,853
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater).....	524,605
Non-mortal Woundings.....	1,431,290
Living War Veterans.....	19,316,259*
Total Living Veterans.....	24,411,562*

Source: Department of Defense, unless otherwise indicated.

"Other Deaths in Service" is the number of servicemembers who died while on active duty, other than those attributable to combat, regardless of the location or cause of death.

\* VA estimate

\*\* An estimated additional 26,000 to 31,000 died in Union prisons.



## THE UNITED STATES FLAG

### THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

*"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."*

#### The "Old Glory" Story

Throughout our Nation's history, the American Flag has inspired American servicemembers on the battlefield and has served as a continuing reminder that their service was worthwhile.

Since many flag designs of early America contained stripes and several others had stars, there are varying accounts of when and where the first "Stars and Stripes" was flown. Flag history experts agree, however, that the general Stars and Stripes form we recognize today did not appear until the summer of 1777, when the Continental Congress formally resolved: "That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be 13 white stars in a blue field representing a new constellation."

Interestingly, the Congress did not specify the arrangement or shape of the stars, the direction of the stripes, or the relative size of the various components. Consequently, a confusing array of local, state and home-made interpretations of the Congressional flag description developed.

It was not until 1912 that the flag was finally assured a uniform appearance, when President Taft signed an executive order prescribing the relative size, shape and positioning of the flag's components.

A subject of almost as much debate as the shape and design of the flag has been just how and when to display the Stars and Stripes. Since 1942, when a law was first enacted to govern display of the flag, the guiding statement has been that the flag should be flown on "days when weather permits." The generally accepted interpretation was that the colors could be shown only between sunrise and sundown, and, even then, not during inclement weather.

Growing sentiment that "Old Glory" should be flown at all hours and in all weather conditions culminated in 1976, when President Ford signed legislation providing that: "When a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness." The new law also permits the Stars and Stripes to remain flying through inclement weather when a flag of all-weather materials is used.

In addition to its historical significance for permitting the national colors to remain aloft indefinitely for patriotic effect, the 1976 legislation may be remembered for giving life to "Old Glory." The new flag code contains the provision that: "The flag represents a loving country and is itself considered a living thing."

## RESPECTING YOUR FLAG

### *Important Things to Remember*

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. If not in uniform, a man should remove his hat with his right hand and hold it at his left shoulder, with the hand over his heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute.

Display the U.S. flag every day, but especially on national and state holidays. On Memorial Day, the flag should be flown at half-staff in the forenoon (sunrise until noon), then raised to its normal position at the top of the staff. When raising the flag to half-staff, first raise it to the top of the staff, then lower it half-way. When lowering a flag that has been flying at half-staff, first raise it to the top of the staff, then lower it all the way.

The U.S. flag should be displayed on or near the main building of every public institution, in or near every school on school days, and in or near every polling place on election days.

Always hoist the U.S. flag briskly. Lower it slowly and ceremoniously.

### *Things Not to Do*

Never show disrespect to the U.S. flag.

Never dip the U.S. flag to any person or thing. Regimental colors, state flags, and organization or institutional flags are dipped as a mark of honor.

Never display the U.S. flag with the union down except as a signal of dire distress.

Never let the U.S. flag touch anything beneath it — ground, floor, water or merchandise.

Never carry the U.S. flag horizontally, but always aloft and free. Always allow the U.S. flag to fall free — never use the U.S. flag as drapery, festooned, drawn back or up in folds. For draping platforms and decoration in general, use blue, white and red bunting. Always arrange the bunting with blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

Never fasten, display, use or store the U.S. flag in a manner that will permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way.

Never use the U.S. flag as a covering or drape for a ceiling or use it for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything.

Never place anything on the U.S. flag and never have placed upon it, or on any part of it, or attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature.

The U.S. flag should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, fire fighters, police officers and members of patriotic organizations. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

When the U.S. flag is no longer in suitable condition for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning. Many veterans organizations will perform this service.

# OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

by Francis Scott Key,  
September 14, 1814

*Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.*

Francis Scott Key wrote the words to the Star-Spangled Banner on September 14, 1814, during the War of 1812's bombardment of Fort McHenry, which guarded the entrance to Baltimore harbor. While on a mission to secure the release of a Maryland physician who had been captured by the British, Key himself was also detained. Key was held on one of the frigates which would participate in the attack on Fort McHenry during the night of September 13-14, 1814. Helplessly, Key watched as the bombardment lasted throughout the night. No one knew if the Americans could hold the strategic fort. When dawn finally arrived, boldly flying over the battered fort was the American flag, a huge symbol that the British bombardment had failed to destroy the fort or dislodge the Americans. Key's lyrics, which had been set to the music of the old English song "To Anacreon in Heaven," quickly became one of his generation's most popular patriotic compositions. The Star-Spangled Banner officially became our country's national anthem on March 3, 1931, with a law signed by President Herbert Hoover.

## DISPLAY THE FLAG, ESPECIALLY ON HOLIDAYS

### MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY

third Monday in January

### INAUGURATION DAY

January 20

### PRESIDENT'S DAY

third Monday in February

### ARMED FORCES DAY

third Saturday in May

### MEMORIAL DAY

last Monday in May (half-staff until noon)

### FLAG DAY

June 14

### LABOR DAY

first Monday in September

### CONSTITUTION DAY

September 17

### COLUMBUS DAY

second Monday in October

### VETERANS DAY

November 11

### BIRTHDAY OF STATES

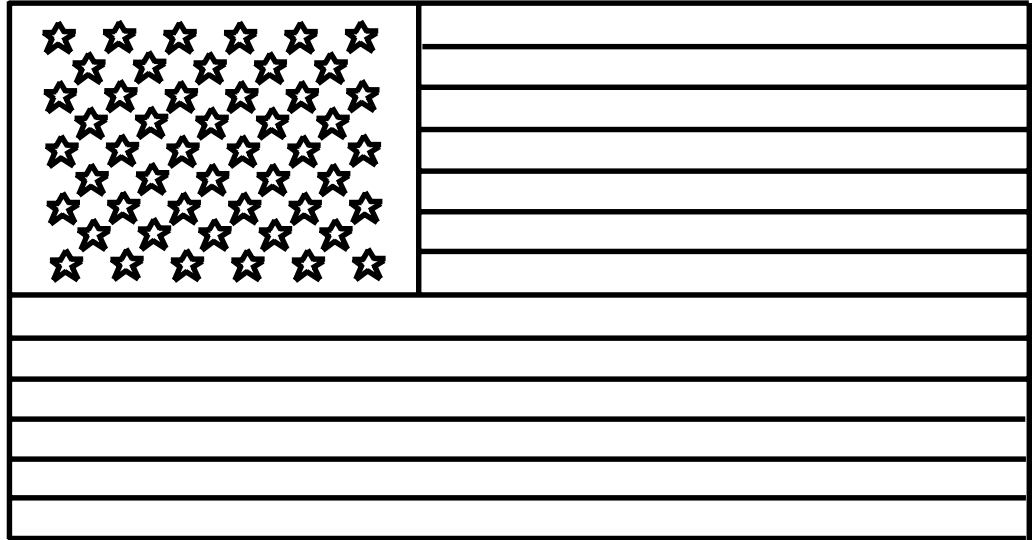
(dates of admission)

### STATE HOLIDAYS

## COLOR YOUR FLAG

1. How many stripes are there in the United States flag?
2. Why are there that many stripes?
3. How many stars are in this flag?
4. What do the stars stand for?
5. Have there always been the same number of stars in the U.S. flag?

(Answers below)



(Answers: 1. Thirteen; 2. One stripe for each of the original thirteen colonies; 3. Fifty; 4. One star for each state; 5. Originally, there were thirteen stars. As new states have entered the union, additional stars have been added.)



## WHO SAID IT?

Match the quotation on the left with the names on the right.

1. "There are no greater patriots than those good men who have been maimed in the service of their country."
2. "I have considered the pension list of the republic a roll of honor."
3. "It is a debt of justice to pay superior honors to those who have devoted their lives in fighting for their country."
4. "He stands in the unbroken line of patriots who have dared to die that freedom might live and grow. Freedom lives, and through it, he lives - in a way that humbles the undertakings of most men."
5. "He also made other laws, one of which provides that those who are maimed in war shall be maintained at the public charge."
6. "It takes very little yeast to leaven a lump of dough. It takes very few veterans to leaven a division of doughboys."
7. "Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and for his orphan."
8. "A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards."

(Answers are located on page 15.)

\_\_\_\_\_ President Abraham Lincoln

\_\_\_\_\_ Plutarch

\_\_\_\_\_ General George S. Patton

\_\_\_\_\_ Napoleon Bonaparte

\_\_\_\_\_ President Theodore Roosevelt

\_\_\_\_\_ Pericles

\_\_\_\_\_ President Grover Cleveland

\_\_\_\_\_ President Dwight D. Eisenhower

## FLY YOUR FLAG REGULARLY

## AND CORRECTLY .... HERE'S HOW!



The U.S. flag, when carried in a procession with another or other flags, should be either on the marching right (the flag's own right) or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line. Never display the U.S. flag from a float except from a staff, or so suspended that its folds fall free as though staffed.



When other flags are flown from the same halyard, the U.S. flag should always be at the peak. When other flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the U.S. flag should be hoisted first and lowered last. No flag may fly above or the right of the U.S. flag (except flags of other nations; see below).



When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the U.S. flag should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergy's or speaker's right facing the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the speaker or to the right of the audience.



The U.S. flag, when displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the U.S. flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.



If displayed flat against the wall on a speaker's platform, the U.S. flag should be placed above and behind the speaker with the union of the flag in the upper left-hand corner as the audience faces the flag.



The U.S. flag should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.



When the U.S. flag is displayed from a staff projecting from a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When suspended from a rope extending from the building on a pole, the flag should be hoisted out, union first from the building.



When the U.S. flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground. The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for a moment and then lowered to half staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.



When the U.S. flag is displayed other than from a staff, it should be displayed flat, or so suspended that its folds fall free. When displayed over a street, place the union so it faces north or east, depending upon the direction of the street.



The U.S. flag should form a distinctive feature at the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.



During a ceremony when hoisting, lowering or when the flag is passing in parade, all persons should face the flag, stand at attention and salute. A man should remove his hat and hold it with the right hand over the heart. Men without hats and women salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.





## Answers to "Who Said It?"

(from page 13)

1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821): French general and emperor; also known as Napoleon I; waged the Napoleonic Wars; ruled over most of the European Continent for a number of years.
2. President Grover Cleveland (1837-1908): Only U.S. President elected to two non-consecutive terms (22nd president, 1885-1889, and 24th president, 1893-1897).
3. Pericles (495-429 B.C.): Greek general and statesman; initiated the building of the Parthenon; an instigator of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), which remains a topic of study at military colleges to this day.
4. President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969): 34th President of the United States; five-star Army general; supreme allied commander in Europe during World War II. This quotation is from a 1953 letter to the parents of a U.S. Servicemember killed during the Korean War.
5. Plutarch (46-120 A.D.): Greek philosopher and biographer whose writings influenced many, including William Shakespeare in the 16th and 17th century.
6. General George S. Patton (1885-1945): U.S. Army general; veteran of World War I and II; during WW II, led allied troops to victories in North Africa, Sicily, France and Germany.
7. President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865): 16th President of the United States. This quotation, from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, is the official motto of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.
8. President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919): 26th President of the United States; affectionately known as "Teddy" or "T.R."; led U.S. cavalry troops, known as the "Rough Riders," during the Spanish-American War.

The Veterans Day National Committee and the Department of Veterans Affairs thank you for the important work you do in the classroom every day. We also thank you for honoring America's veterans by making Veterans Day meaningful for your students. We hope you find this Veterans Day resource guide useful.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHOOL OBSERVANCE OF VETERANS DAY, 2000

I am pleased to extend warm greetings to students observing Veterans Day, 2000, in schools across our country.

Since the first days of our independence, brave Americans have stepped forward to protect our country and promote our ideals. As 21st century Americans, we live in freedom today because of their bravery and sacrifice. It is our duty as a national community to recognize their contributions and to honor them for their service.

Each year, Americans set aside a special day -- November 11 -- to do just that. On Veterans Day this year, I encourage you to take time to remember and give thanks to all those who have served our nation in the Armed Forces. There are nearly 25 million veterans living among us, and each one of them is a true hero who helped lay the foundation for the peace and prosperity we enjoy today.

As we look ahead to the challenges and opportunities of this new century, I hope you will join me in saluting all our courageous veterans whose valor and sacrifice preserved for our nation the blessings of freedom.

Best wishes to all for a memorable Veterans Day.

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